

The Power of Convex Algebra

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CONCUR '17



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NII Shonan Meeting “Enhanced Coinduction” 15.11.17



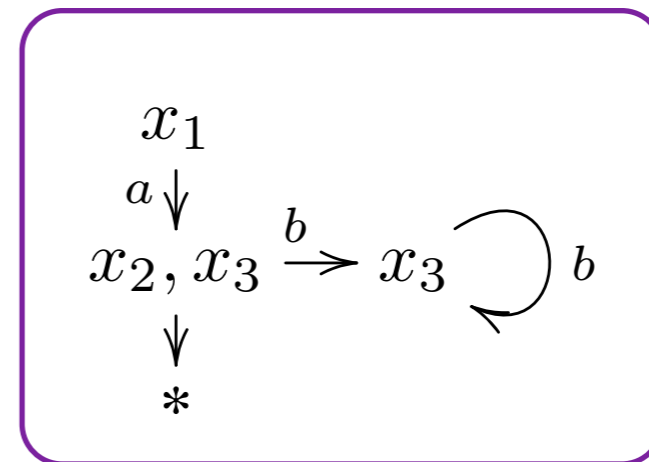
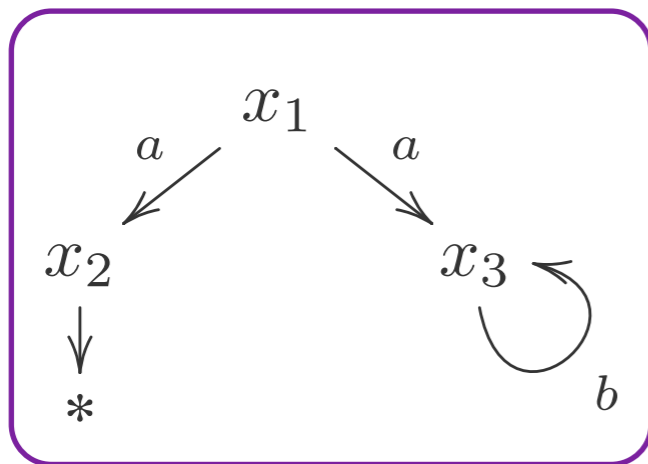
probabilistic automata

The true nature of PA as
transformers of belief states

Determinisations

NFA

$$X \rightarrow 2 \times (\mathcal{P}(X))^A$$

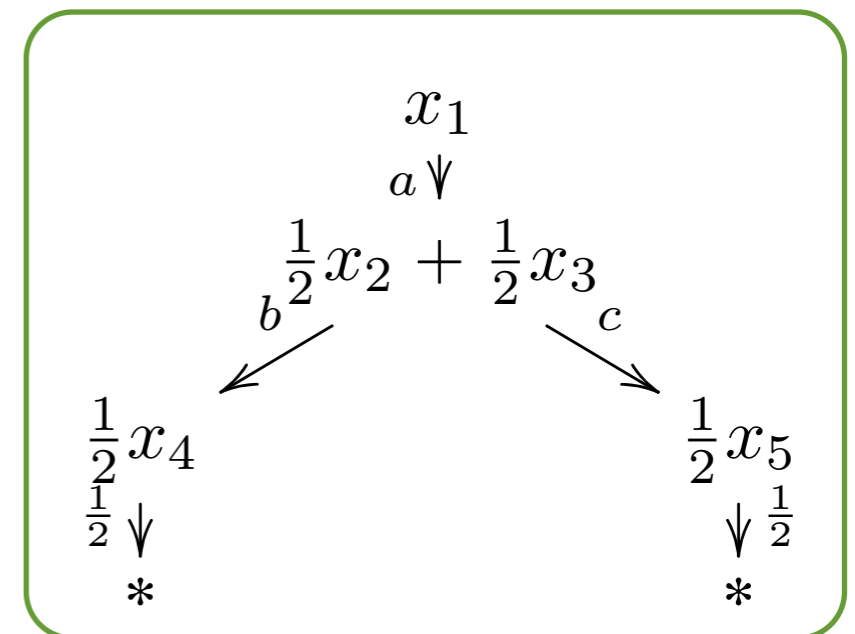
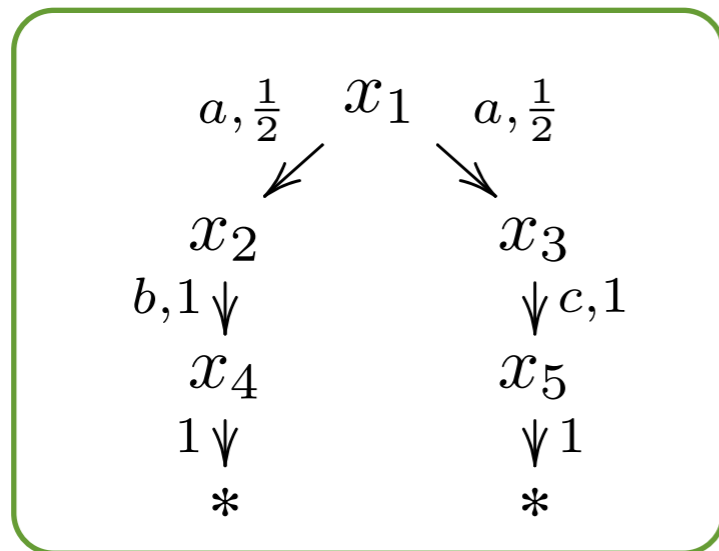


[Silva, Bonchi, Bonsangue, Rutten, FSTTCS'10]

Determinisations

Generative PTS

$$X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(1 + A \times X)$$



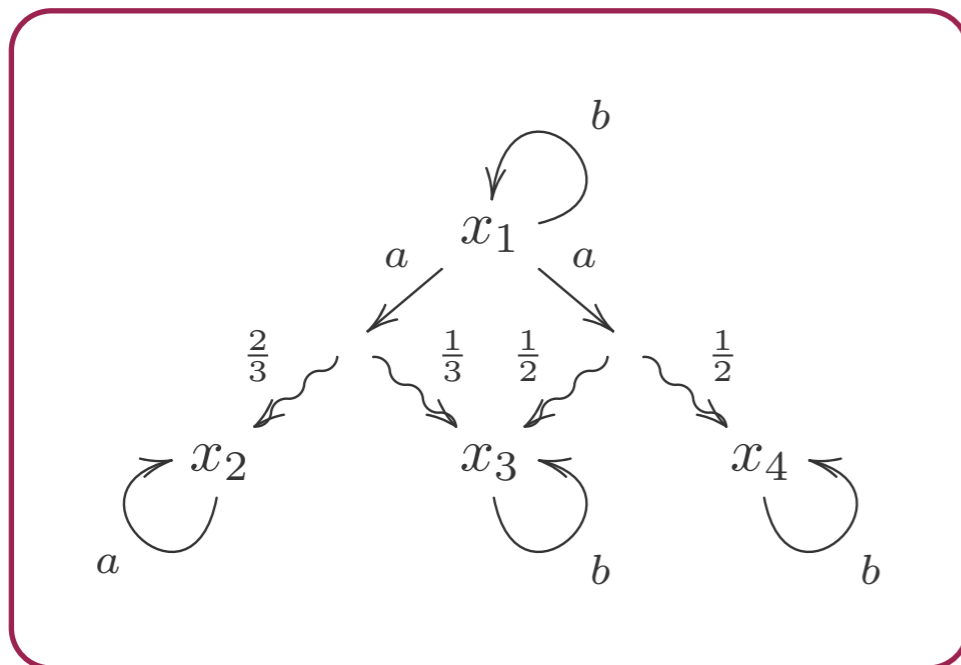
[Silva, S. MFPS'11]

[Jacobs, Silva, S. JCSS'15]

Determinisations

PA

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



belief-state transformer

belief state

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 \quad \dots \\
 \swarrow a \quad \searrow a \\
 \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{6}x_3 + \frac{1}{6}x_4 \quad \dots \quad \frac{8}{9}x_2 + \frac{1}{9}x_3
 \end{array}$$

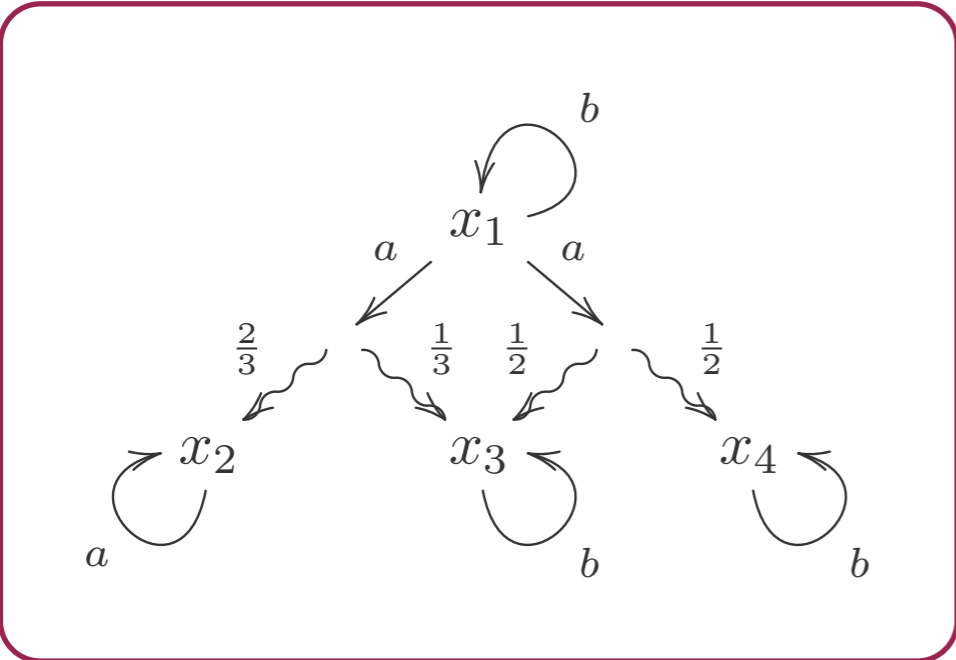
Belief-state transformer

PA

foundation ?



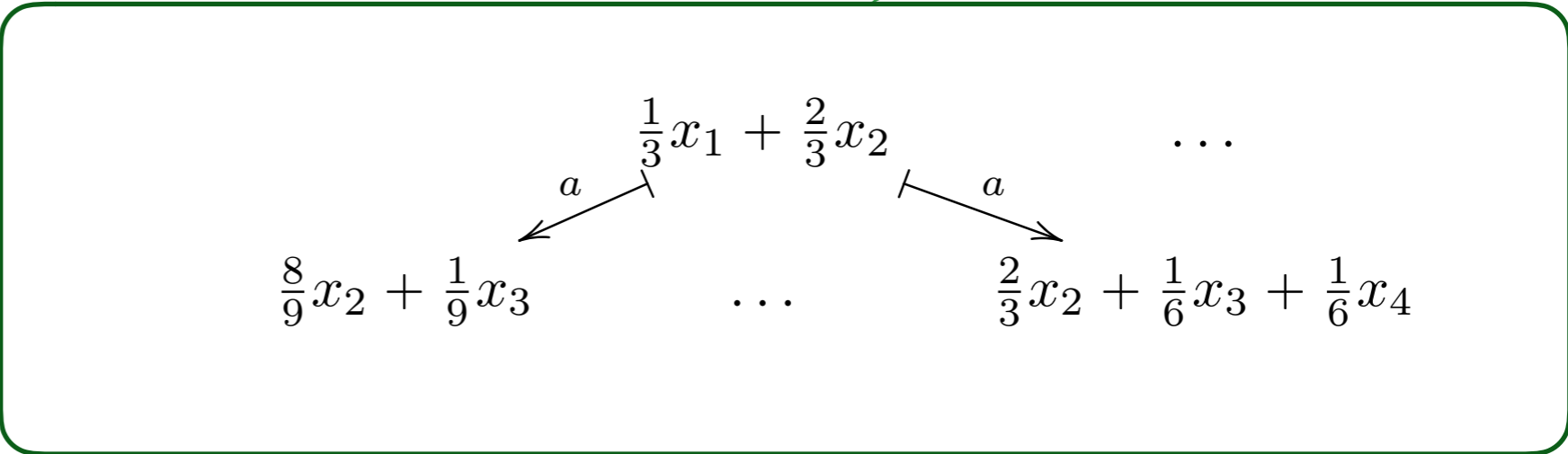
$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



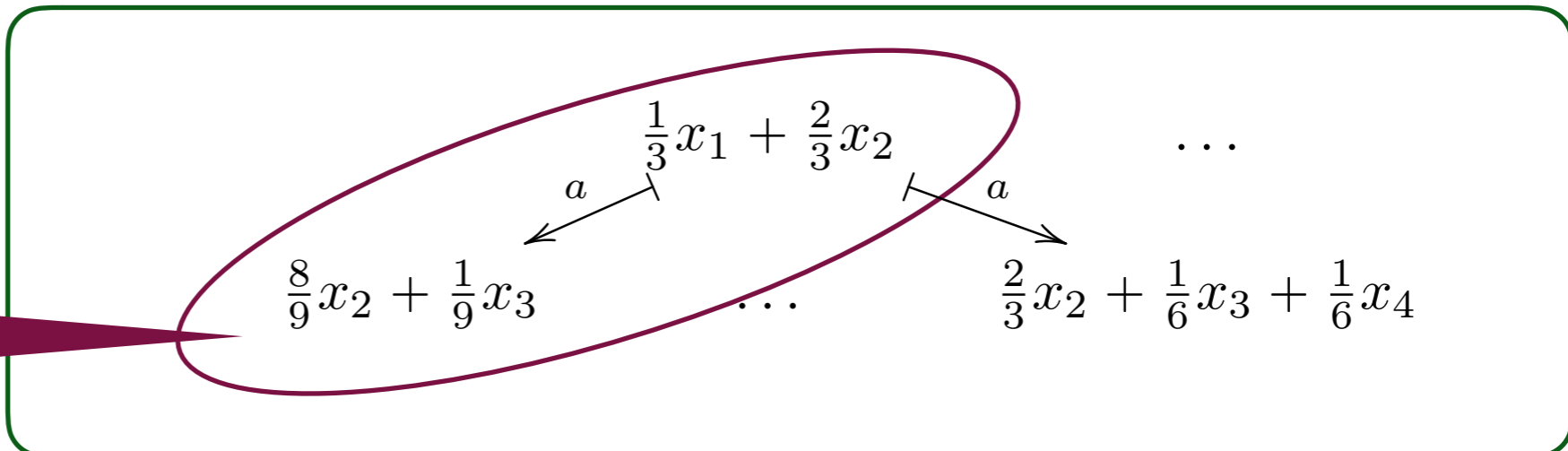
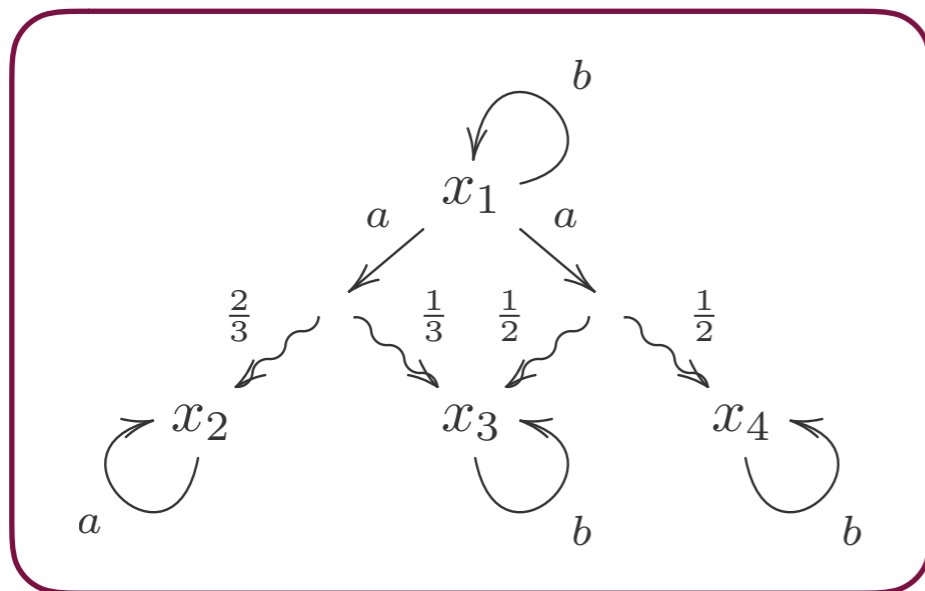
how does it emerge?



what is it?



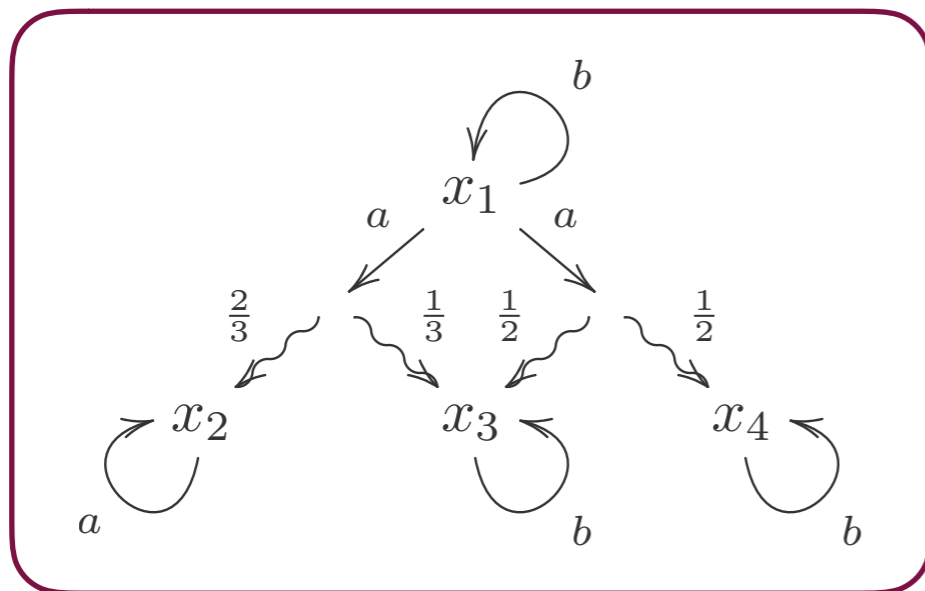
Belief-state transformer



$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 \right) + \frac{2}{3}(1x_2)$$

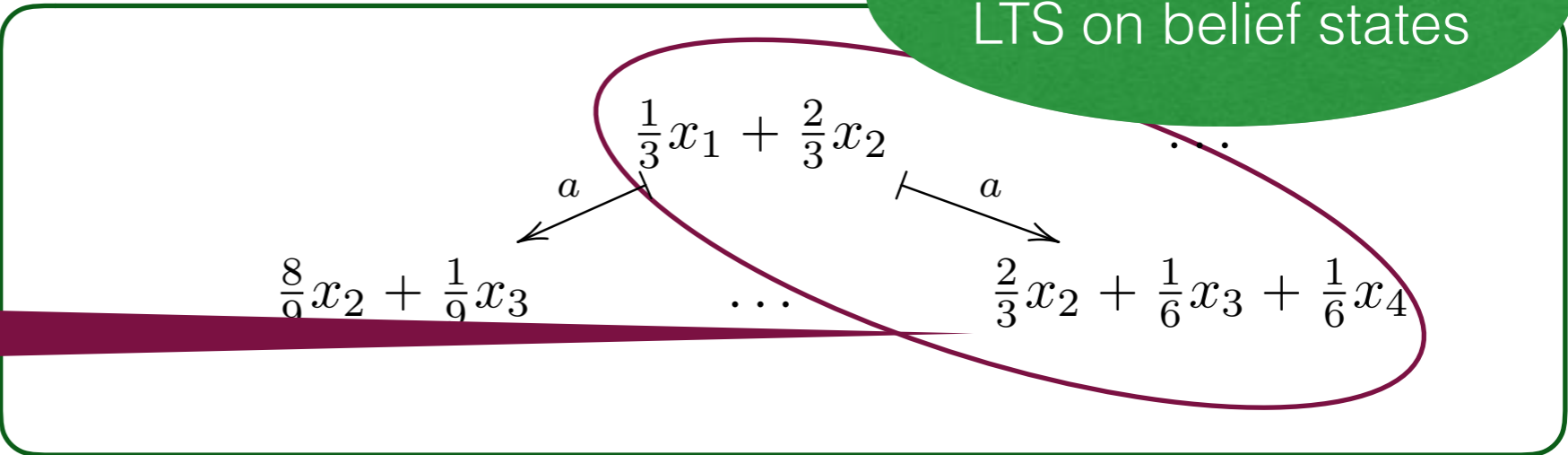
$$\frac{8}{9}x_2 + \frac{1}{9}x_3 \quad \dots \quad \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 \quad \dots \quad \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{6}x_3 + \frac{1}{6}x_4$$

Belief-state transformer



very infinite LTS on belief states

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \right) + \frac{2}{3}(1x_2)$$



Probabilistic Automata

Can be given different semantics:

1. Bisimilarity

strong
bisimilarity

2. Convex bisimilarity

probabilistic /
combined
bisimilarity

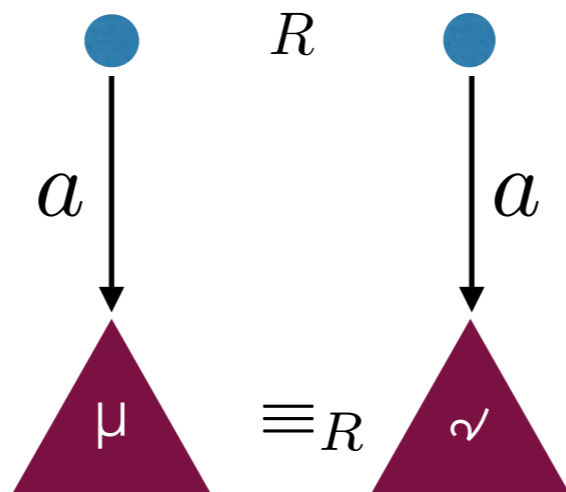
3. Distribution bisimilarity

belief-state
bisimilarity

Bisimilarity

~ largest bisimulation

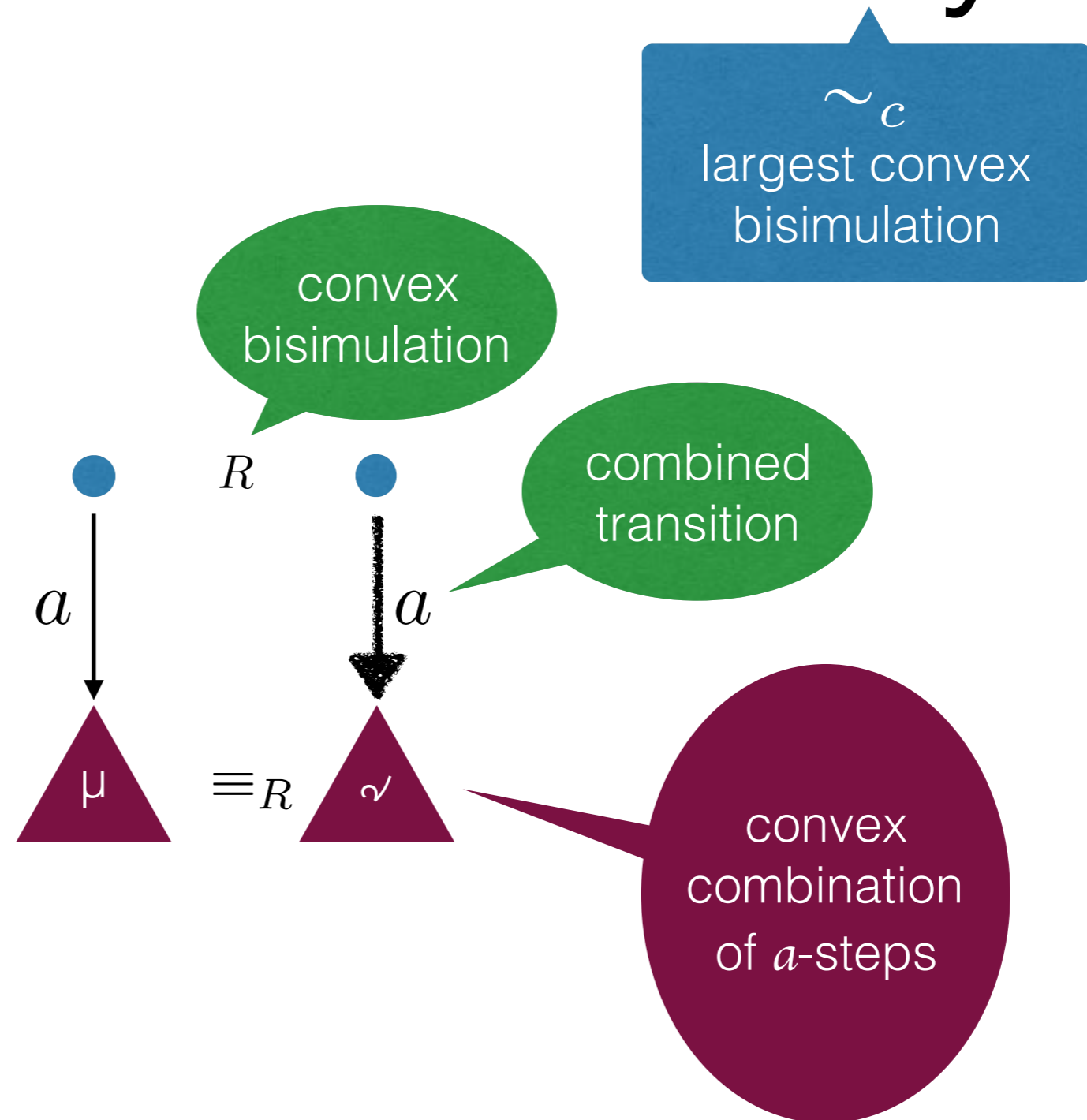
bisimulation



lifting of R to distributions

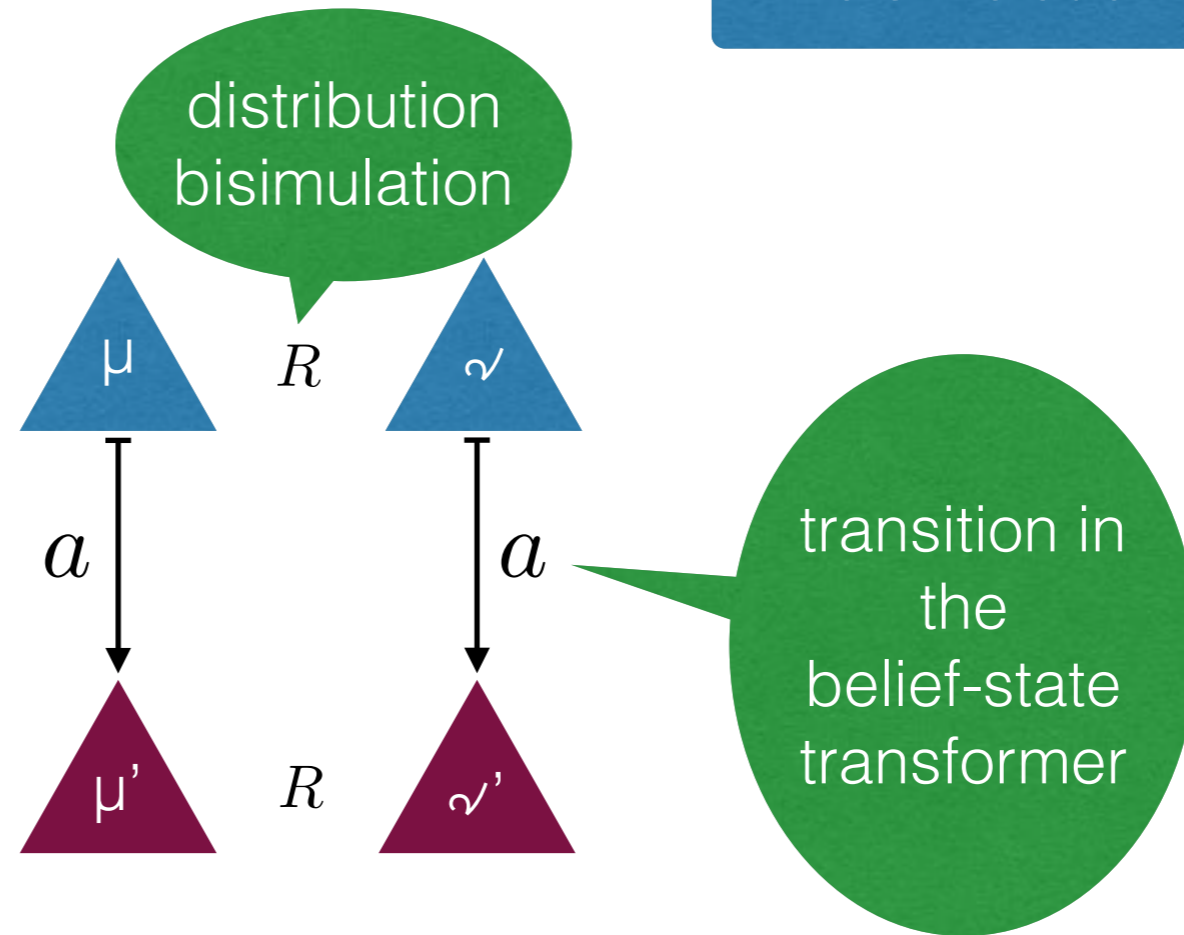
assign the same probability to "R-classes"

Convex bisimilarity



Distribution bisimilarity

\sim_d
largest distribution
bisimulation



\sim_d
is LTS bisimilarity on
the belief-state
transformer

[Hermanns, Krcaj, Kretinsky CONCUR'13]

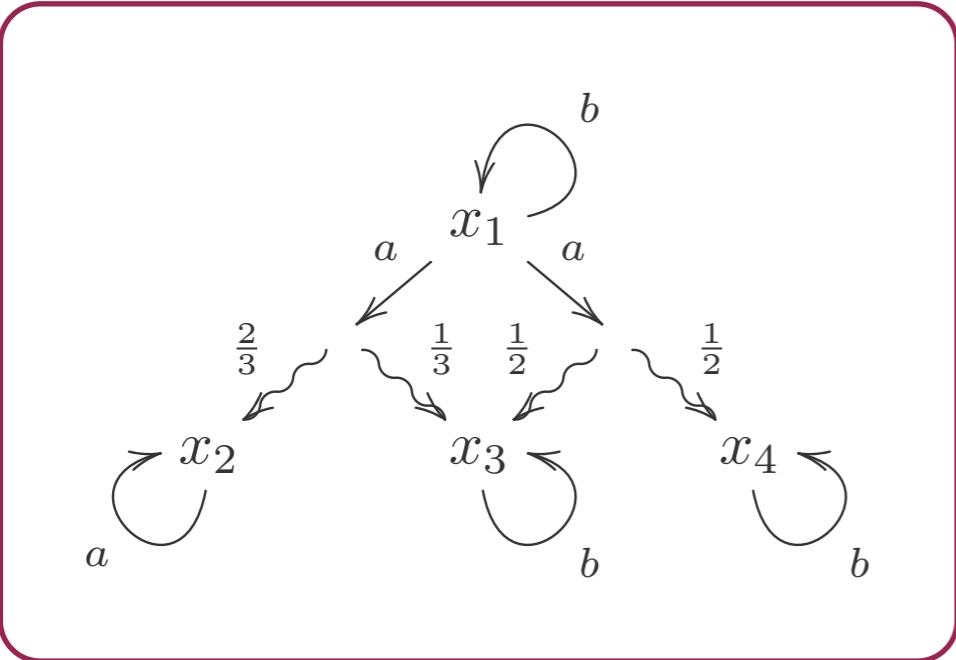
Belief-state transformer

PA

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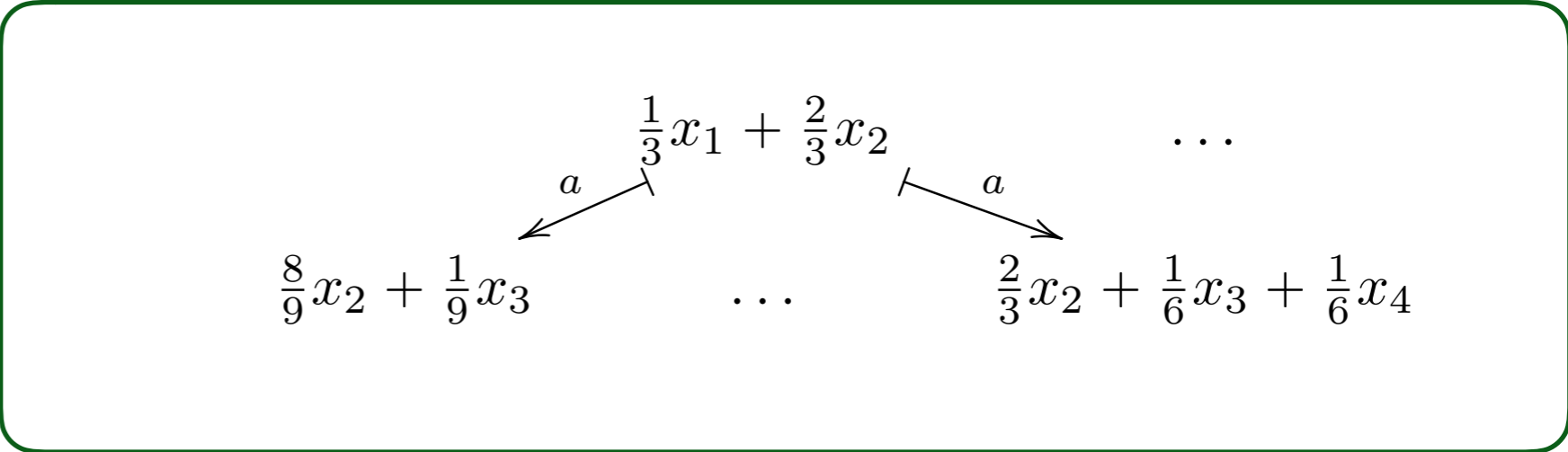
$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



how does it emerge?



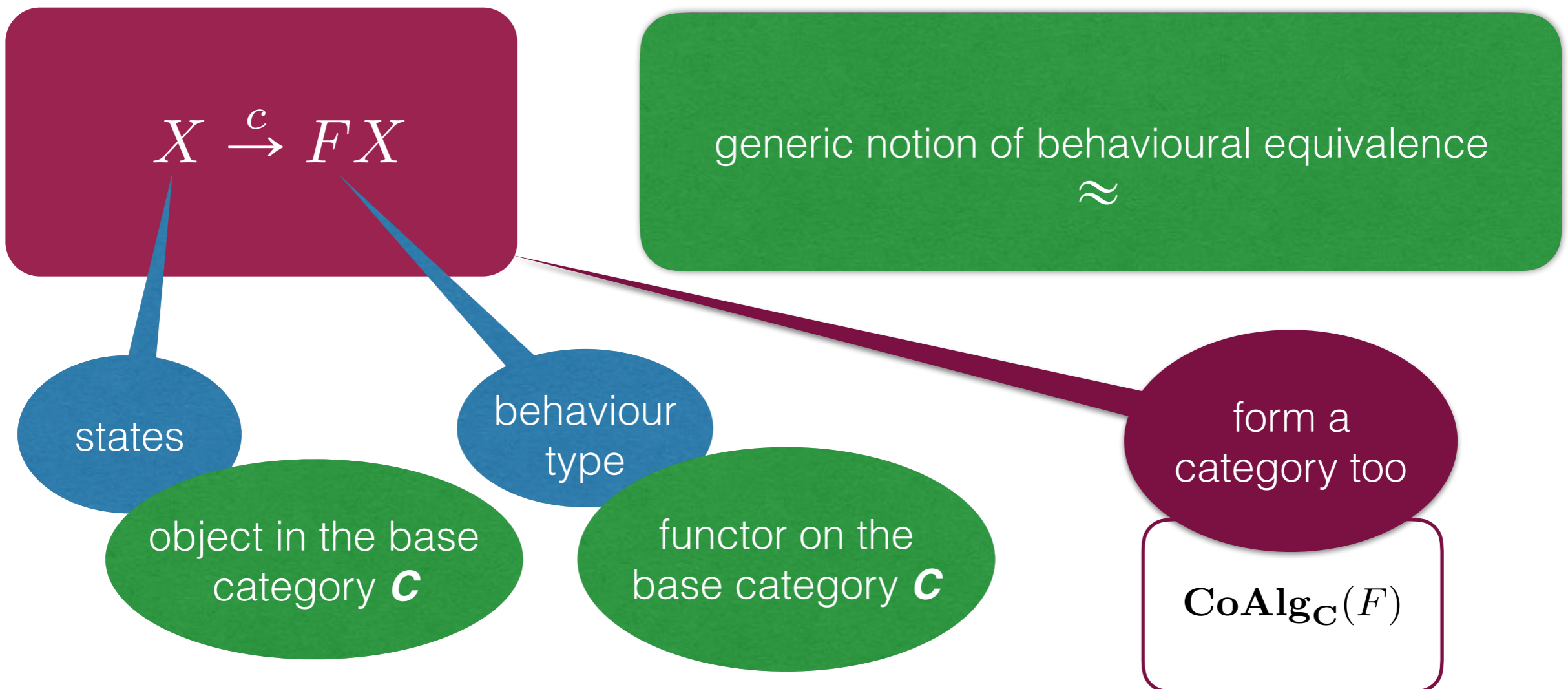
what is it?





Coalgebras

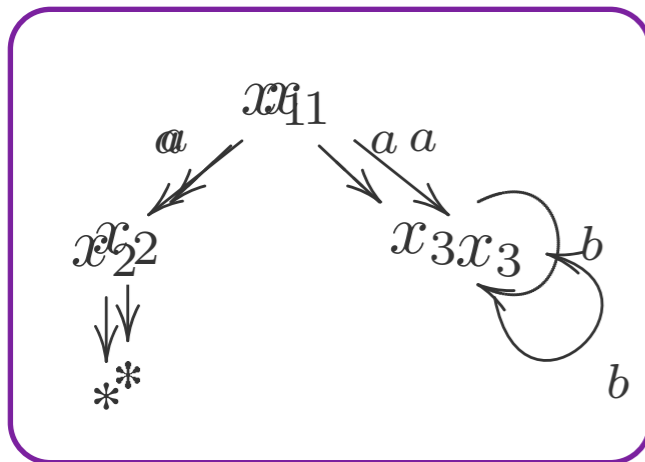
Uniform framework for dynamic transition systems, based on category theory.



Examples

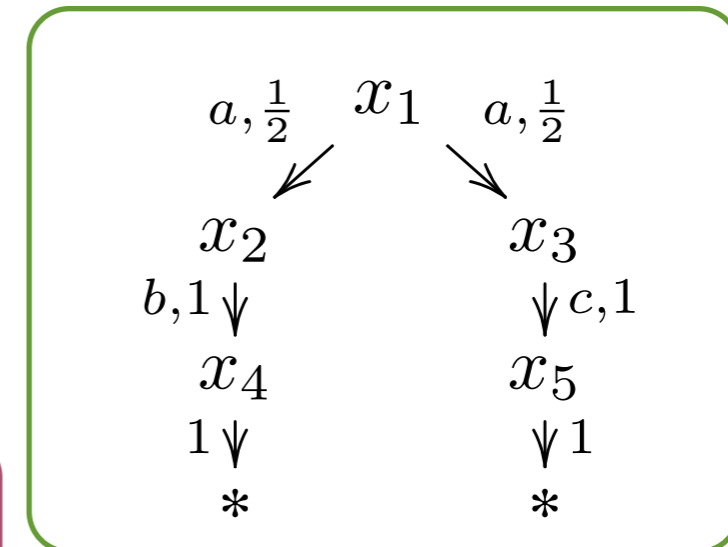
NFA

$$X \rightarrow 2 \times (\mathcal{P}(X))^A$$



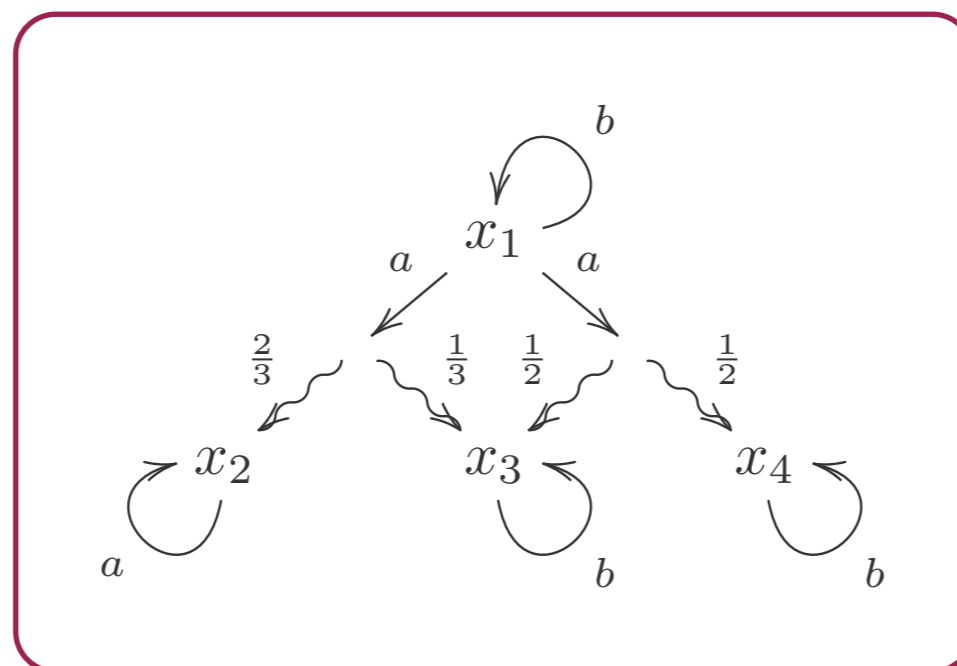
Generative PTS

$$X \rightarrow \mathcal{D} (1 + A \times X)$$



PA

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$

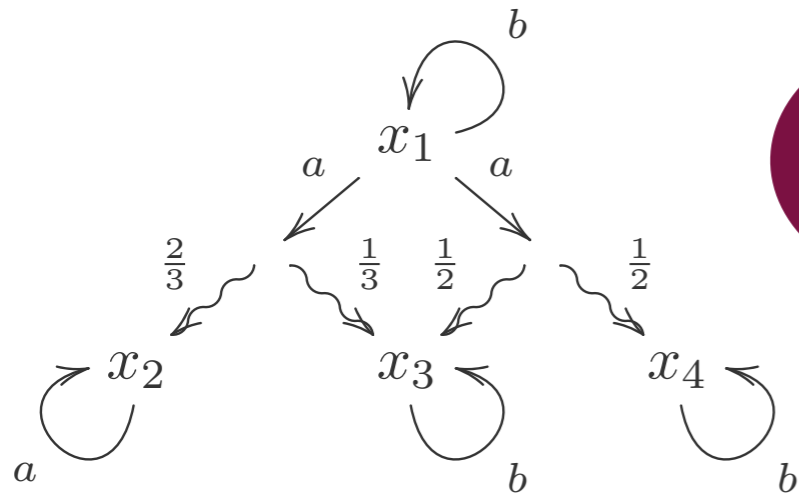


all on
Sets



PA coalgebraically

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}\mathcal{D}(X))^A$$

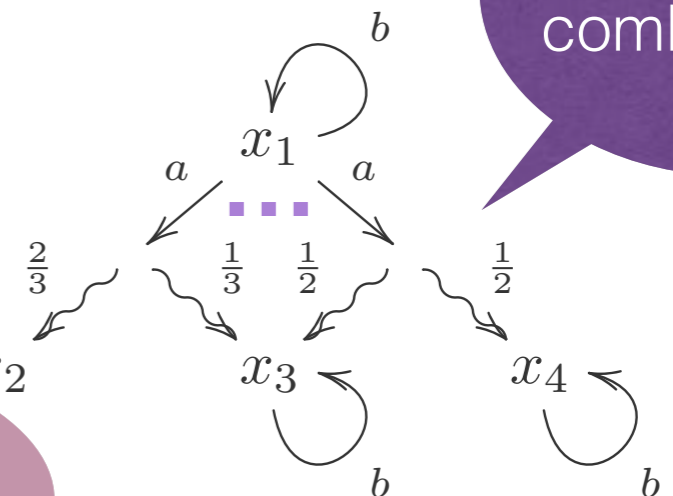


$$\sim = \approx$$

$$\sim_c = \approx$$

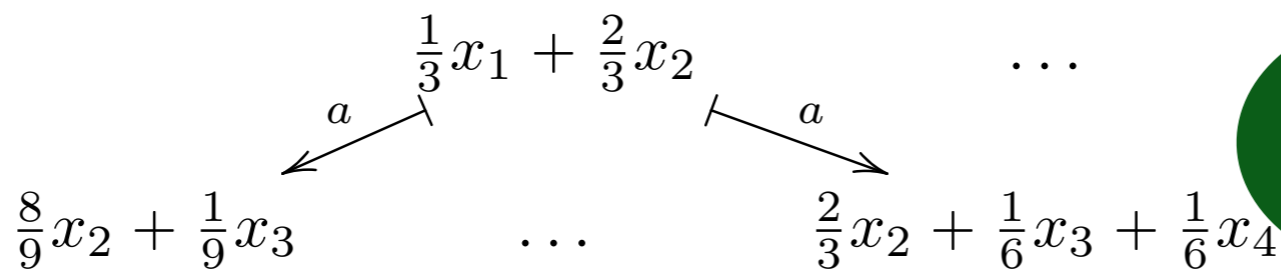
Mio
FoSSaCS '14

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}(X))^A$$



and all convex combinations

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}_c(X)+1)^A$$



$$\sim_d = \approx$$

on convex algebras

$\mathcal{EM}(\mathcal{D})$

Convex Algebras

infinitely many
finitary operations

convex
combinations

binary ones
"suffice"

- algebras

$$\left(A, \sum_{i=1}^n p_i (-)_i \right)$$

$$p_i \in [0, 1], \sum_{i=1}^n p_i = 1$$

- convex (affine) maps

$$h \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i a_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i h(a_i)$$

satisfying

- Projection

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i a_i = a_k, \quad p_k = 1$$

- Barycenter

$$\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^m p_{i,j} a_j \right) = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i p_{i,j} \right) a_j$$

Eilenberg-Moore Algebras

convex algebras
abstractly

$\mathcal{EM}(\mathcal{D})$

- objects

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{D}A \\ \downarrow a \\ A \end{array}$$

satisfying

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \mathcal{D}A \\ & \searrow a & \downarrow a \\ & & A \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}A & \xrightarrow{\mu} & \mathcal{D}A \\ \mathcal{D}a \downarrow & & \downarrow a \\ \mathcal{D}A & \xrightarrow{a} & A \end{array}$$

- morphisms

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{D}A \\ \downarrow a \\ A \end{array} \xrightarrow{h} \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{D}B \\ \downarrow b \\ B \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}A & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}h} & \mathcal{D}B \\ a \downarrow & & \downarrow b \\ A & \xrightarrow{h} & B \end{array}$$

Belief-state transformers

$$\mathbb{D}_X = \frac{\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}X}{\downarrow \mu} \mathcal{D}X$$

convex combinations

coalgebras on free convex algebras

free convex algebra

$$\mathbb{D}_S \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}_c(\mathbb{D}_S) + 1)^A$$

constant exponent

nonempty convex powerset

termination

$$pA_1 + (1-p)A_2 = \{pa_1 + (1-p)a_2 \mid a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2\}$$

Minkowski sum

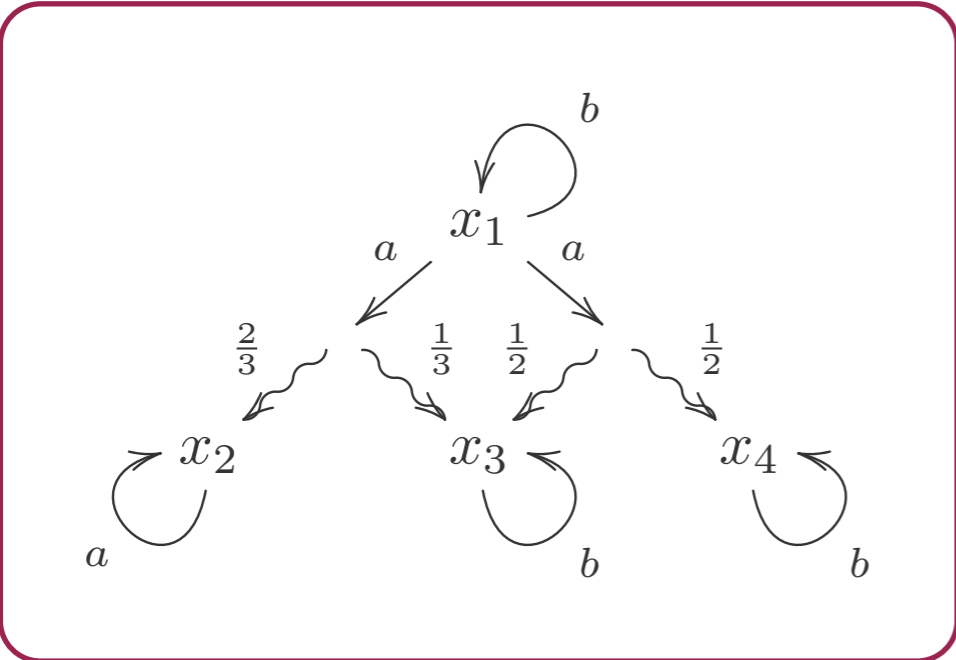
Belief-state transformer

PA

foundation ?



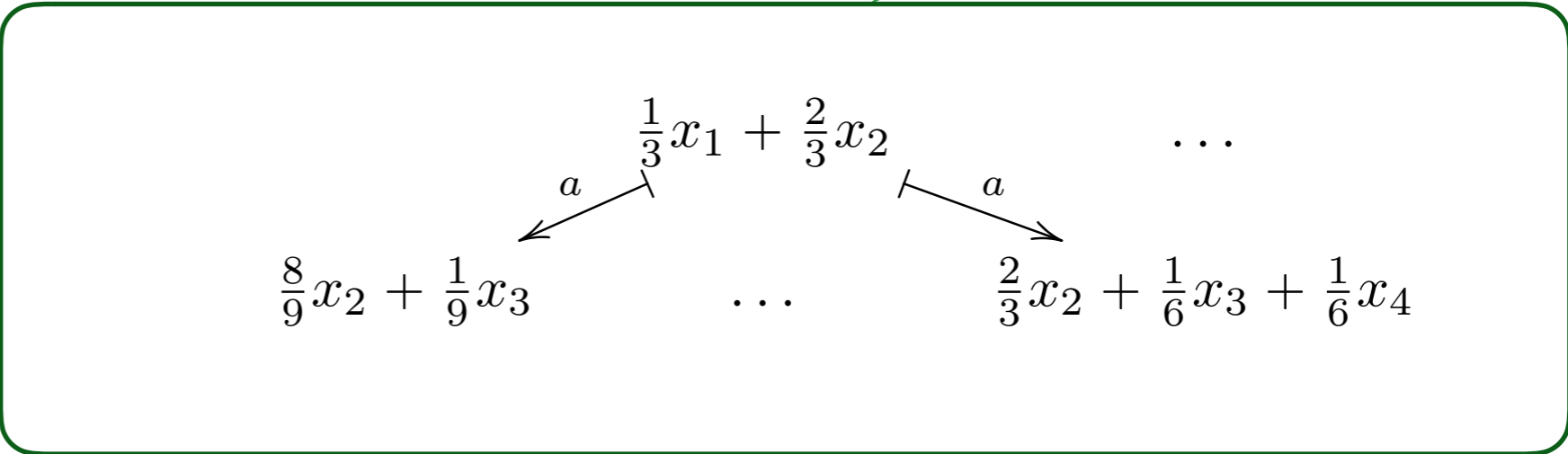
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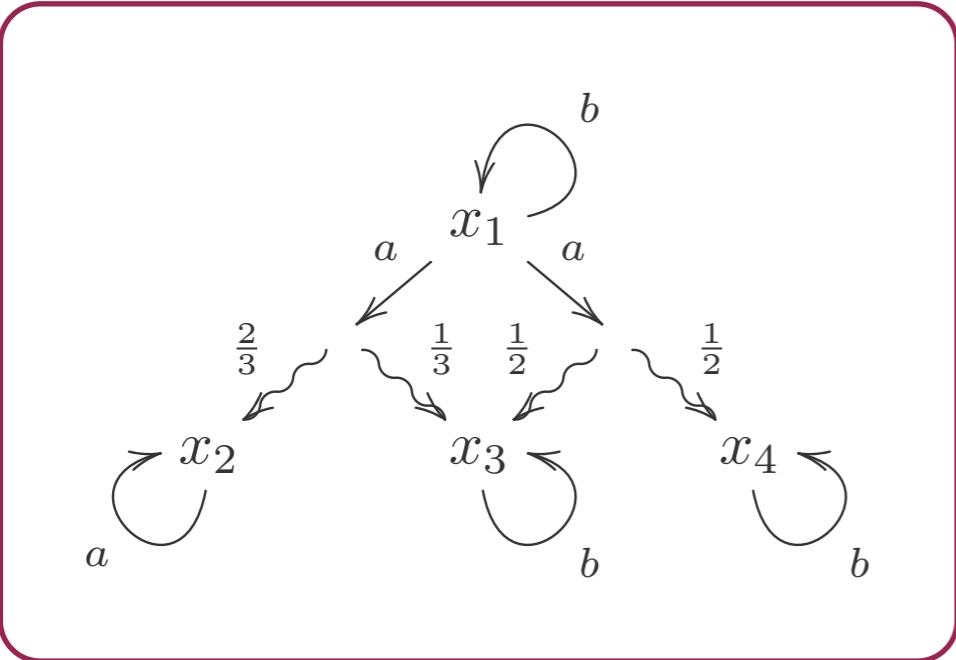
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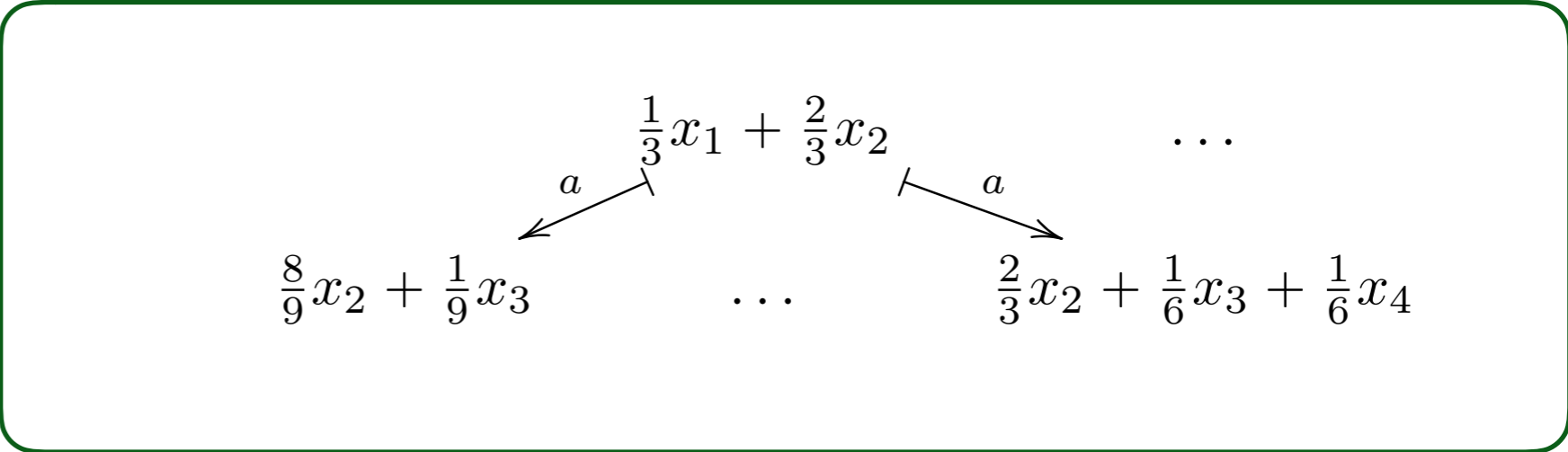
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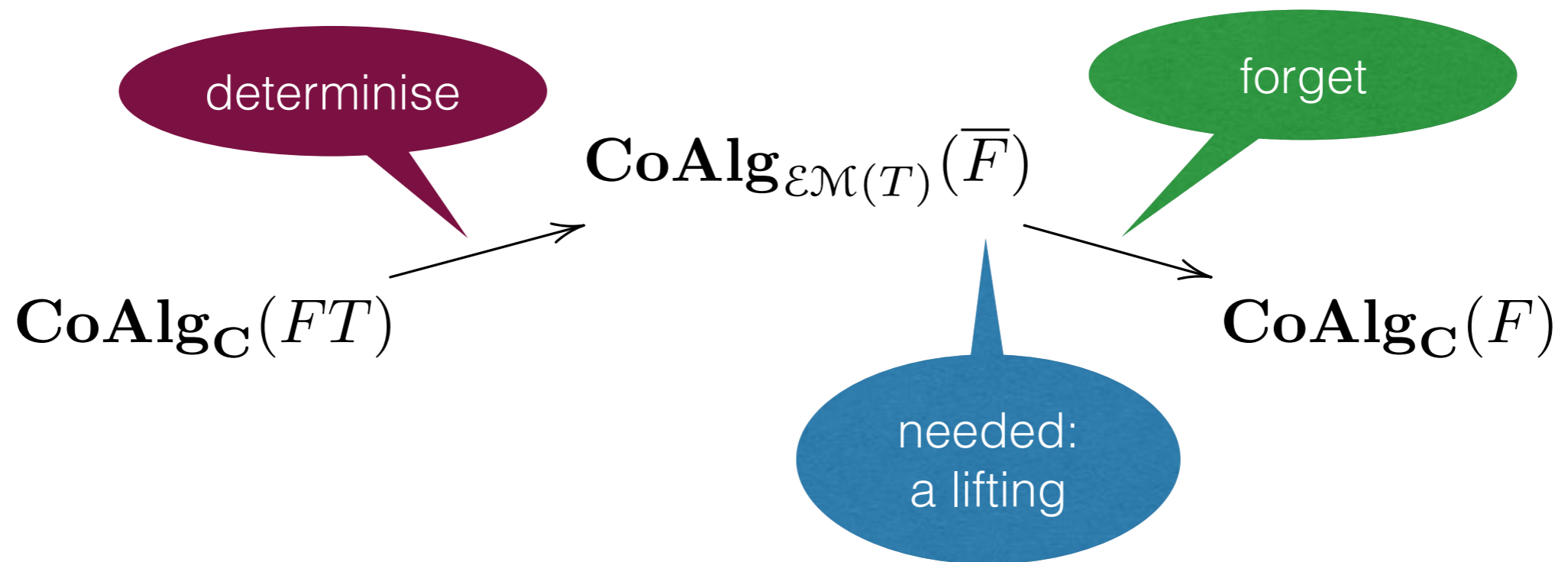
how does it emerge?



coalgebra over free convex algebra



Determinisations I

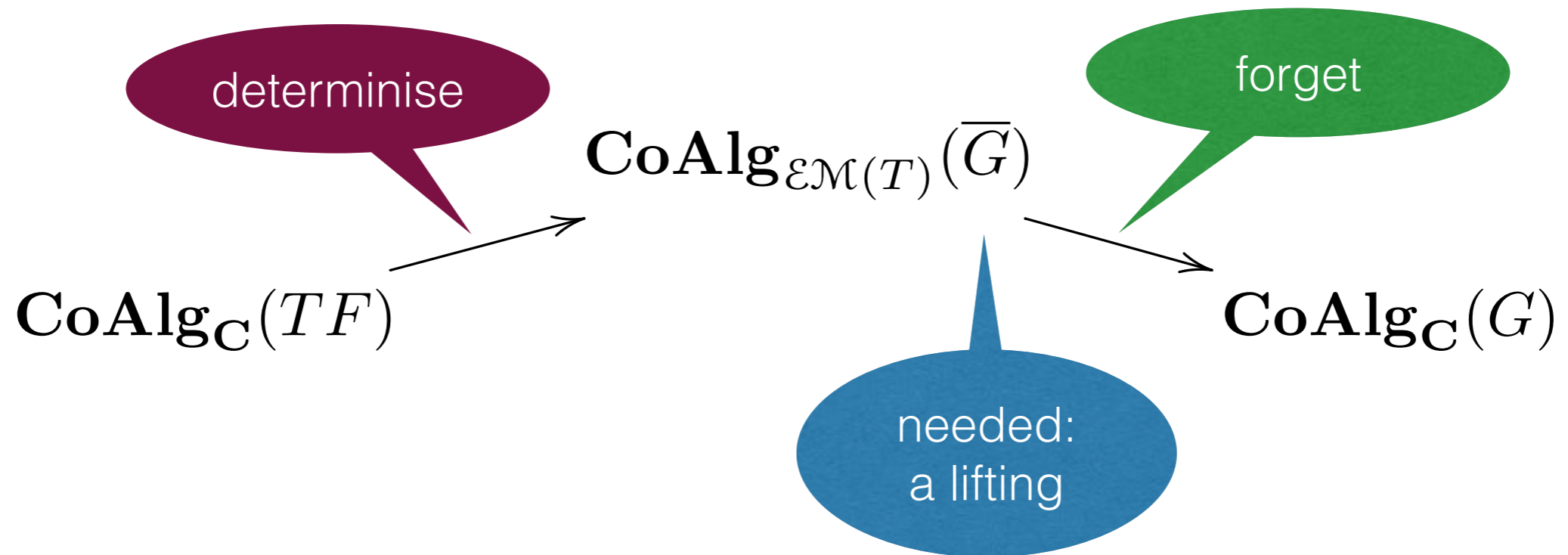


works for NFA

not for generative PTS
not for PA / belief-state
transformer

[Silva, Bonchi, Bonsangue, Rutten, FSTTCS'10]

Determinisations II



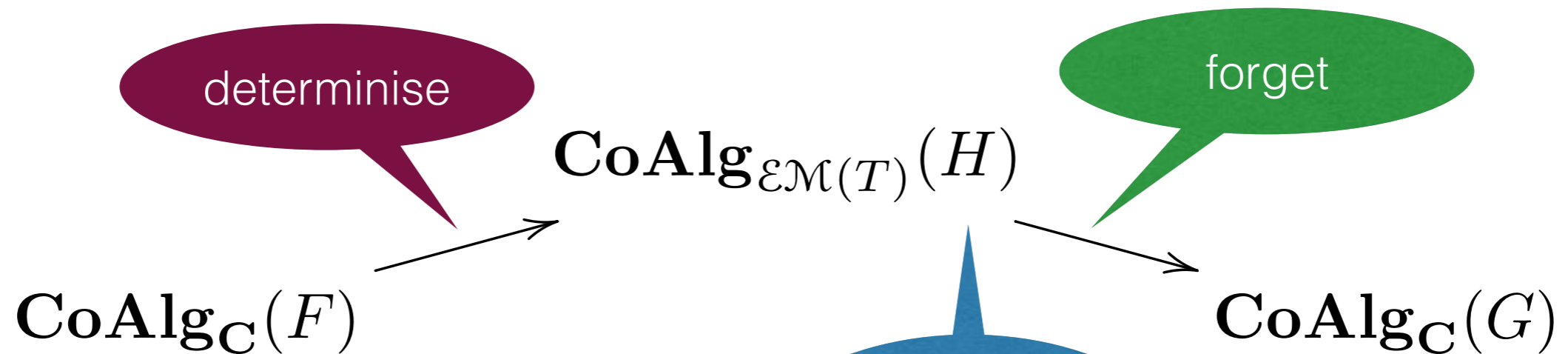
works for generative PTS

not for PA / belief-state transformer

[Silva, S. MFPS'11]

[Jacobs, Silva, S JCSS'15]

Determinisations III



needed:
a quasi lifting
and
a lax lifting

works for PA /belief-state transformer

$(\mathcal{P}_{c+1})^A$ on $\mathcal{EM}(\mathcal{D})$
 is a quasi lifting and lax lifting of
 \mathcal{C}^A and \mathcal{P}^A on **Sets**

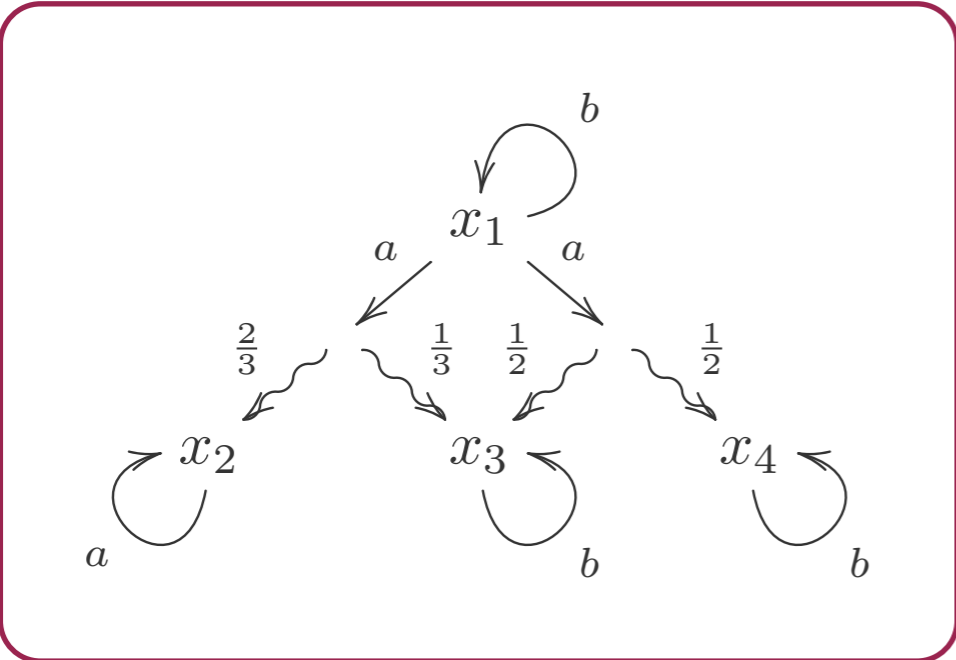
Belief-state transformer

PA

foundation ?



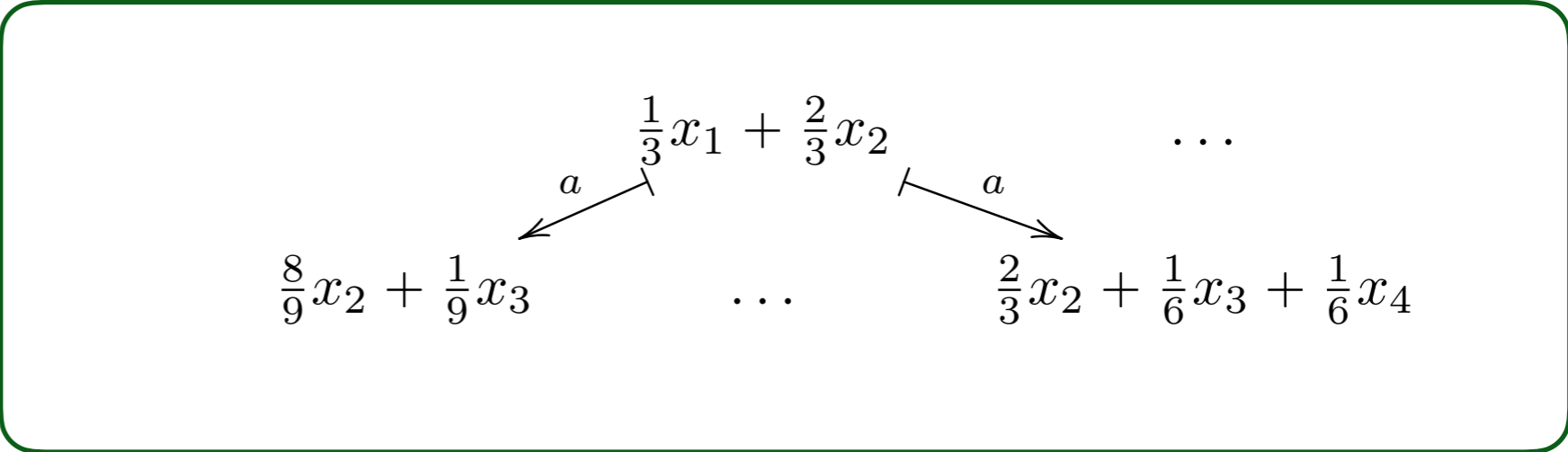
$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



how does it emerge?



coalgebra over free convex algebra



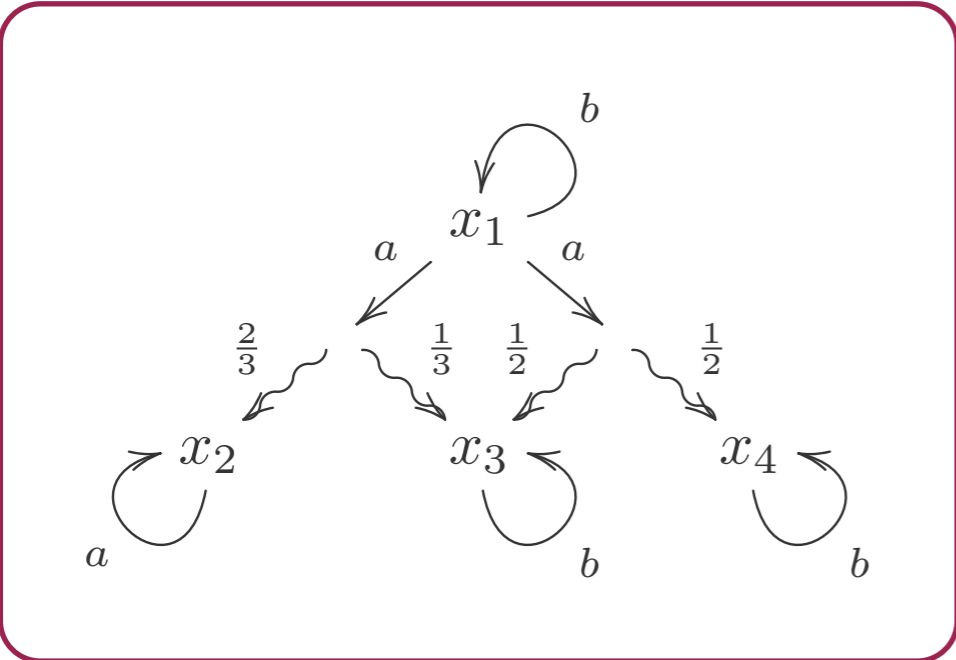
Belief-state transformer

PA

foundation ?



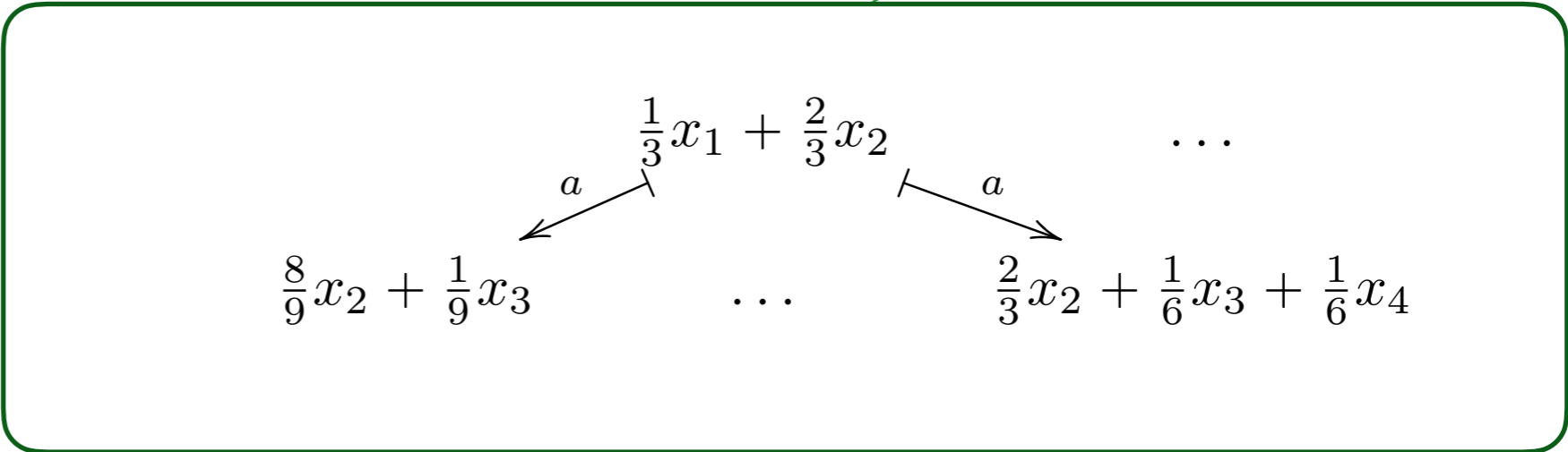
$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



via a generalised³ determinisation



coalgebra over free convex algebra

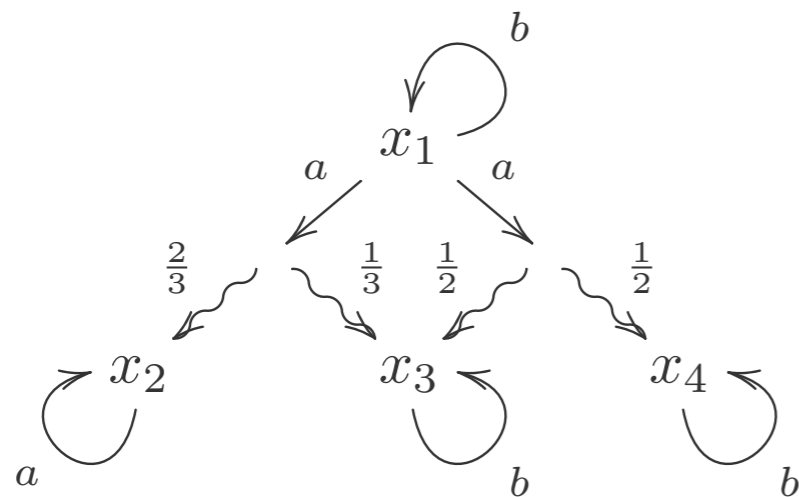


Belief-state transformer

PA

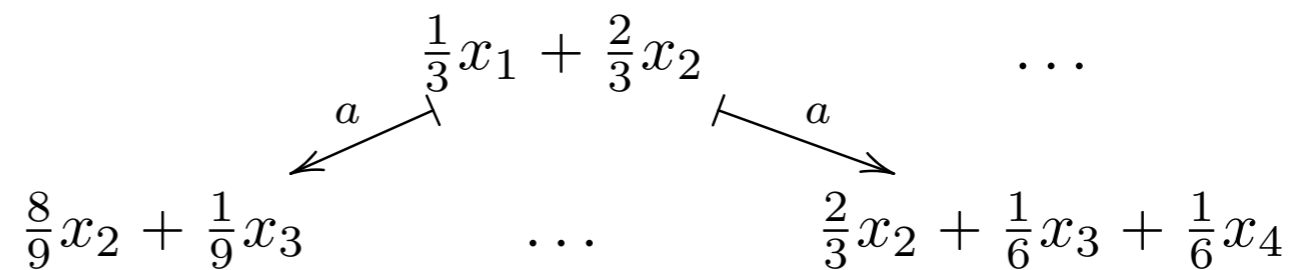
are natural indeed

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$

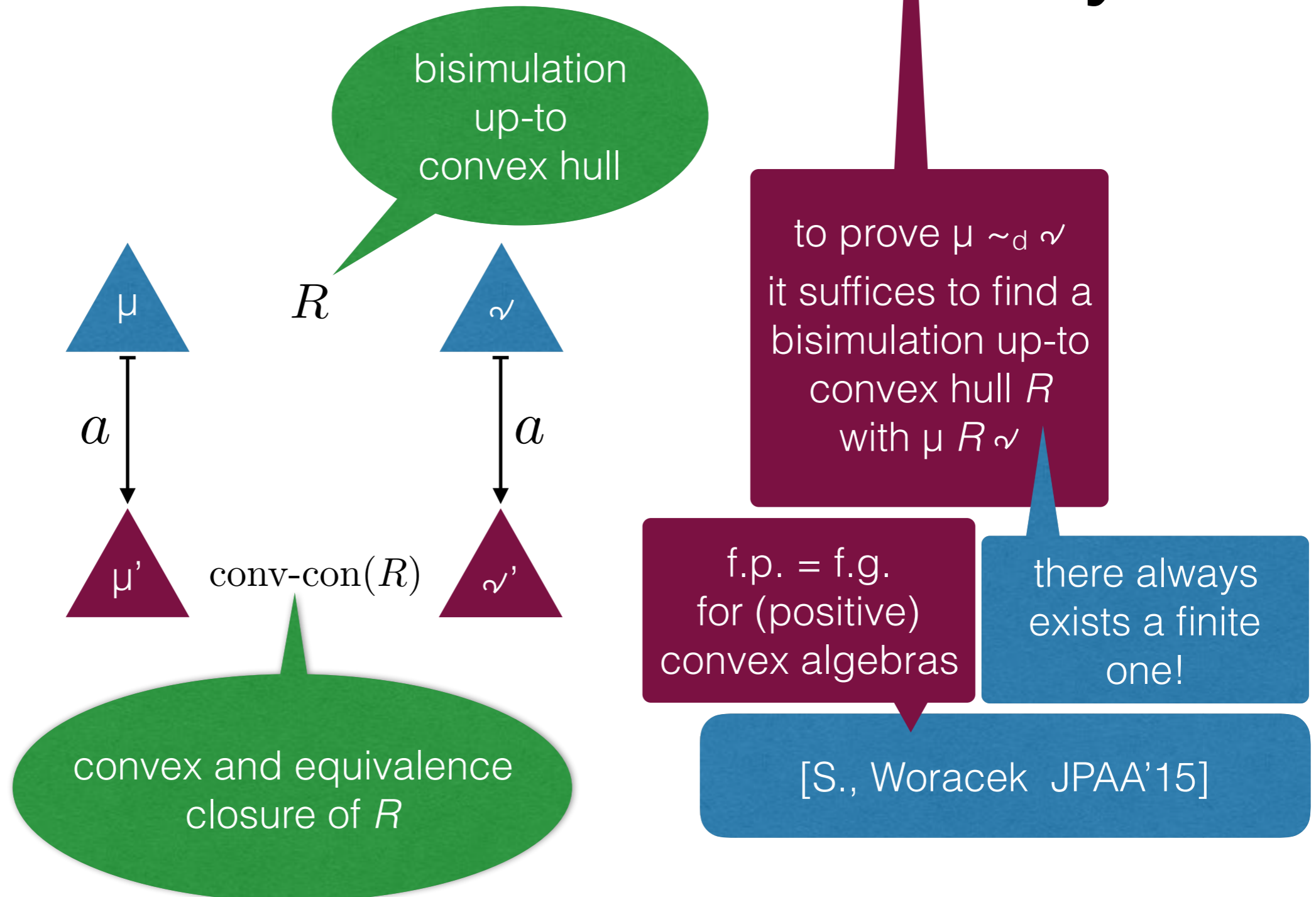


via a generalised³
determinisation

coalgebra over free
convex algebra



Coinductive proof method for distribution bisimilarity

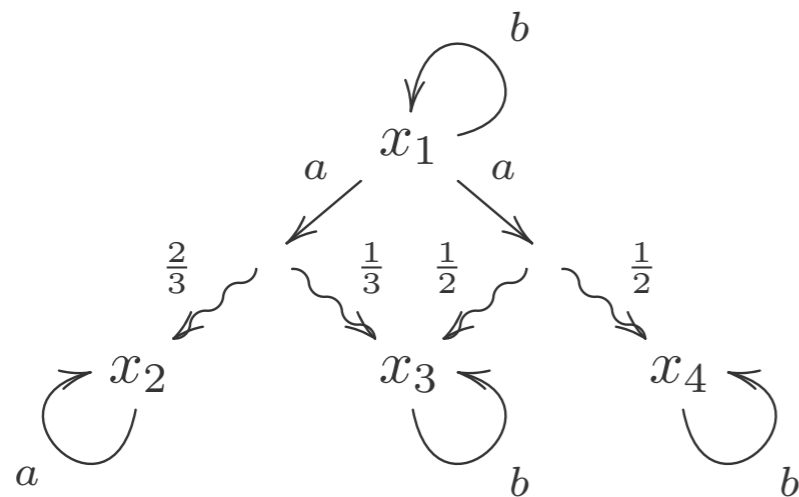


Belief-state transformer

are natural indeed

PA

$$X \rightarrow (\mathcal{PD}(X))^A$$



Thank You!

sound proof
method for
distribution
bisimilarity

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \frac{1}{3}x_1 + \frac{2}{3}x_2 & \dots \\
 & \swarrow a & \searrow a \\
 \frac{8}{9}x_2 + \frac{1}{9}x_3 & \dots & \frac{2}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{6}x_3 + \frac{1}{6}x_4
 \end{array}$$